

A Windmill Demolishes It.

Aurora, Wise Co., Tex., April 17.—(To The News.)—About 6 o'clock this morning the early risers of Aurora were astonished at the sudden appearance of the airship which has been sailing through the country.

It was traveling due north, and much nearer the earth than ever before. Evidently some of the machinery was out of order, for it was making a speed of only ten or twelve miles an hour and gradually settling toward the earth. It sailed directly over the public square, and when it reached the north part of town collided with the tower of Judge Proctor's windmill and went to pieces with a terrific explosion, scattering debris over several acres of ground, wrecking the windmill and water tank and destroying the judge's flower garden.

The pilot of the ship is supposed to have been the only one on board, and while his remains are badly disfigured, enough of the original has been picked up to show that he was not an inhabitant of this world.

Mr. T. J. Weems, the United States signal service officer at this place and an authority on astronomy, gives it as his opinion that he was a native of the planet Mars.

Papers found on his person—evidently the record of his travels—are written in some unknown hieroglyphics, and can not be deciphered.

The ship was too badly wrecked to form any conclusion as to its construction or motive power. It was built of an unknown metal, resembling somewhat a mixture of aluminum and silver, and it must have weighed several tons.

The town is full of people to-day who are viewing the wreck and gathering specimens of the strange metal from the debris. The pilot's funeral will take place at noon to-morrow.

S. E. HAYDON.

AUSTIN WEEKLY STATESMAN.

VOL XXVI

AUSTIN, TEXAS, THURSDAY, JANUARY 21, 1897.

PRICE FIVE CENTS

MARK HANNA MAY GET LEFT

GOVERNOR BUSHNELL THINKS HIMSELF PECULIARLY FITTED FOR U. S. SENATOR

WOULD RESIGN THE GOVERNORSHIP

With the Understanding That Lieutenant Governor Jones Elevate Him to the Senate—Hanna Denies a Report Published Sunday.

Springfield, O., Jan. 17.—A close relative of Governor Bushnell, whose name can not be used for obvious reasons, makes the statement, about the authenticity of which there can be no doubt, that Governor Bushnell in so many words stated to him that he would not appoint Marcus A. Hanna to the prospective vacancy in the United States senate. The governor and the relative mentioned had quite a talk on the subject, and the governor gave him to understand that Hanna's name could not be considered for the place at all. The relative further along stated to a local newspaper man that there was no doubt whatever of Governor Bushnell's desire to go to the seaport himself. He added that he was very ambitious politically and that the present situation afforded him an opportunity to gratify a long cherished wish to get into the senate. In connection with this, Governor Bushnell's friends are openly requesting him to resign as governor and let Lieutenant Governor Jones, who would be his successor, appoint him senator. Jones would then be the republican candidate for governor next fall by the turn of affairs.

To strengthen the above statement, if strength is needed, all newspaper men who have tried to interview Governor Bushnell about Hanna's candidacy for the senate show that he always courteously declined to talk about it. In view of this fact, it is argued that if there was no objection to Hanna the governor would speak out.

DENIED BY HANNA.

Cleveland, O., Jan. 17.—Chairman Hanna said today that he had authorized no one to state that he would soon come out as a candidate for United States senator to succeed Senator Sherman. That was a matter that he was not discussing with anybody. He declared, furthermore, that he had made no statement such as had been given to the press to anybody.

THE SABBATH AT CANTON.

Canton, Jan. 17.—President-elect McKinley attended church services as usual this morning, going to the First Methodist church, of which congregation he was a trustee. During the afternoon he took a drive and later visited his mother. He has been exceptionally busy since his return from Cleveland last Monday, having met at his home some of the foremost leaders of the party and been in almost constant conference on matters concerning his administration, meeting and greeting an almost innumerable host of people whose calls have no significance. This week promises to be nearly as busy. Further attention will be given to the cabinet, it is said, and gossip has it that important visits will be numerous. Hon. H. S. Morey, accompanied by Gen. Bresler and wife of Detroit, came here from Cleveland Saturday night, called on Maj. McKinley and returned to Cleveland this morning. Gen. Bresler has traveled very extensively and has been decorated by the king of Portugal, being a member of the Order of Christ. For this reason he has been mentioned as a possible minister to Lisbon.

Mr. Morey expressly denied that he represented Mr. Foraker, or that he was the emissary of anyone. He said his call upon Maj. McKinley was purely social. Regarding Mr. Hanna's senatorial aspirations, Mr. Morey said he had no doubt Mr. Hanna would be pleased to be appointed, as would any other man. He expressly denied that he had made any such statements as were attributed to him respecting Governor Bushnell, Chairman Hanna, Senator Sherman, Ohio politicians, and the selection of Senator Sherman's successor. He said he did not know who Governor Bushnell would appoint, but thought he would do justice to all concerned.

IF THE BABY IS CUTTING TEETH

Be sure and use that old and well-known remedy, Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children teething. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic and is the best remedy for diarrhoea. Twenty-five cents a bottle.

—We are offering extraordinary bargains in everything contained in the Bahn bankrupt stock of jewelry, watches, clocks and silverware. Come and get what you want at actual cost. I. Stein & Co., Bahn's old stand, 612 Congress avenue.

The resolution was about to be agreed to when Gray of Delaware interposed and suggested that it should go to the committee on foreign relations.

NICARAGUAN CANAL BILL

IT WAS ADVANCED IN THE SENATE TO UNFINISHED BUSINESS YESTERDAY.

MR. MORGAN OPENED THE DEBATE

In a Lengthy Speech—Its Passage Followed by the Vote to Take It Up, 36 to 14—House Passed Three Bills Yesterday.

Washington, Jan. 18.—The senate today voted to take up the Nicaraguan canal bill. This gives the measure the parliamentary advantage of being the unfinished business of the senate, so it will be continued from day to day until it is finished. The prospect is that a deciding vote will be reached soon, and the test vote today—yeas, 36; nays, 14—foreshadowed its passage. Mr. Morgan of Alabama opened the debate with a lengthy speech in favor of the measure. He said he desired action before the senate took up the new Anglo-American treaty of arbitration. This covered certain differences and Mr. Morgan held that it should be determined whether America should control the Nicaraguan canal or the upholding of the Monroe doctrine was to be included among the differences which were to be submitted to arbitration.

The canal bill provides for an issue of \$100,000,000 of maritime canal stock, of which the secretary of the treasury, in behalf of the government, is to subscribe for \$70,000,000 of stock. The company is to issue stocks up to \$100,000,000, which are to be guaranteed by the government. The company is to be administered by a board of directors, numbering eleven, of which six are to be appointed by the president.

During the day Senator Chandler introduced the bill prepared by the senate caucus of republicans providing for an international monetary conference.

Among the resolutions introduced was one from Mr. Pettigrew, calling on the secretary of state for a statement on the Venezuelan matter and of the agreement made with Great Britain.

SENATE PROCEEDINGS.

Washington, Jan. 18.—Senator Sherman of Ohio was on the floor of the senate today for the first time since the announcement that he would enter the McKinley cabinet as secretary of state. He received congratulations from a number of his colleagues.

Mr. Cullom (rep.) of Illinois read a telegram from the Bankers' club of Chicago urging the ratification of the Anglo-American peace treaty.

House bill authorizing the Central Union Railway company to construct a bridge across the Monongahela river was passed, at the request of Mr. Quay.

The bill providing for an international monetary conference, which has been under consideration for some time past, was then presented by Mr. Chandler (rep.) of New Hampshire, in behalf of Mr. Walcott. He asked that the bill lie on the table until tomorrow without the formality of going to a committee.

There was no objection and the bill went over.

The house bill was passed authorizing the construction of a railroad bridge across the Cumberland and Tennessee rivers in Kentucky.

The army appropriation bill was passed with minor amendments. It carries \$23,129,344, which is \$4000 more than the bill, worth \$20,000, and a cemetery lot, worth \$200. Real estate of an unknown value, it is held by creditors for personal debts.

Mr. Pettigrew offered the following resolution:

"Resolved, That the secretary of state and is hereby directed to send to the senate a statement of the proceedings of the commission appointed to investigate and report upon the true divisional line between the republic of Venezuela and British Guiana, together with a copy of the agreement between the United States and Great Britain upon the subject of the boundary agreement."

The resolution was about to be agreed to when Gray of Delaware interposed and suggested that it should go to the committee on foreign relations.

Mr. Pettigrew proposed to have it lie on the table until tomorrow, and it was so arranged.

At 2 o'clock, when the morning hour expired, Mr. Morgan moved to take up the Nicaraguan canal bill, the purpose being to make this measure the unfinished business of the senate. On a yeay and nay vote the motion prevailed, 36 to 14, as follows:

Yea—Aldrich, Allison, Bacon, Brown, Burrows, Call, Cameron, Chandler, Cannon, Clark, Cullom, Davis, Faulkner, Frye, Gallinger, Gibson, Gordon, Gorham, Gray, Hale, Hawley, Hoar, Lodge, McBride, McMillan, Morgan, Peffer, Perkins, Platt, Proctor, Pugh, Quay, Sherman, Stewart, Wetmore and White—36.

Nays—Bate, Berry, Blackburn, Caffery, Chilton, Cockrell, Hill, Mills, Nelson, Pettigrew, Turpie, Vist, Vilas and Walther—14.

Before proceeding with the canal bill several pending matters were disposed of.

A message from the president was read, submitting a report from the board, consisting of Messrs. Angell, Russell and Cooley, appointed to investigate and report on the feasibility of a water route from the great lakes to the Atlantic, and it was read.

The senate bill was passed to make an appropriation for a commission for a survey of a water route on Buffalo bayou to the city of Houston, Tex.

Mr. Gordon (dem.) of Georgia gave notice that the resolution of respect to the late ex-Speaker would be called up at 3 p. m. next Thursday.

Mr. Morgan addressed the senate in favor of the Nicaraguan canal bill. He

spoke of the supreme importance of the proposed waterway to the United States. In estimating the cost of the work, the obstacles to be overcome and the advantages to be secured, Mr. Morgan compared it with the Suez canal, the Sault Ste Marie canal and the Chicago drainage canal.

This work Mr. Morgan characterized as one of the most splendid achievements of American inventive genius and engineering skill in existence. In the Suez canal the cost of canal construction had been reduced one-half through American invention. The senator reviewed the course of England in securing control of the Suez canal, after the French and Egyptian money had built it. If the commerce of the proposed canal was but half of the Suez canal on the basis of \$1.50 per ton, as against the Suez canal rate of \$1.87 per ton, there would be a large financial profit to the United States.

The senator did not disparage the prospect of enormous earnings on a comparatively small investment, yet he felt that without money returns the canal would be justified for the great benefits it would bring to the commercial and agricultural interests, as well as for the strategical and naval advantages it would afford the United States.

Mr. Morgan said the treaty rights of Great Britain were identical with those of the United States concerning Nicaragua, so that we enjoyed no exclusive privileges, and it was only on concessions secured by enterprising American citizens that the United States could hope to make the canal an American enterprise. If congress failed to take action in this matter it would fail to carry out the great doctrine that the canal shall be an American achievement.

Mr. Morgan referred to the new Anglo-American peace treaty. It related, he said, to differences which might arise between the United States and Great Britain.

"But what are those differences?" asked Mr. Morgan. "I want to know what those differences are before we sign our names to the agreement. I want to know if it interferes with our building an American canal in Nicaragua. If there is a difference which involves the great doctrine that the canal is to be an American enterprise it should be known. Is the Monroe doctrine a difference to be settled by the decision of King Oscar if congress failed to take action in this matter?"

These questions, said Mr. Morgan, indicated the need of action upon the Nicaraguan canal bill at once. He wanted to see what Great Britain would do after congress passed the bill, and then he would know what differences existed.

The senator declared there was "not one speck of dust" on this proposition; it was clean and free from every semblance of a job.

He closed with a glowing picture of the great results to flow from the construction of the canal.

At 4:40 p. m. the senate went into executive session, and soon after adjourned.

THE HOUSE.

Washington, Jan. 18.—The house passed three bills of public importance and devoted the rest of the day to District of Columbia business. One prohibited the sale of intoxicating liquors to Indians; one amended the existing patent laws in conformity with the recommendations of the American Bar Association and another provided for the use by the government of patents secured by naval officers at compensation to be fixed by a board of three officers.

HOUSE PROCEEDINGS.

Washington, Jan. 18.—The attendance in the house was very light today, as everything promised dull session. Although arrangements had been made whereby today was to be given to business reports from the committee on District of Columbia, there was a general call of committees.

From the committee on Indian affairs the bill to prohibit the sale of intoxicating drinks to Indians was called up and occasioned some debate. The bill imposed a fine of \$100 and imprisonment for sixty days upon any person who shall sell intoxicating liquors to any Indian who is to land in trust by the government or to any Indian who is a ward of the government.

Mr. Madox (dem.) of Georgia argued that the bill was unconstitutional.

The bill was passed, 82 to 22.

Mr. Henderson submitted from the committee on rules a resolution, which was adopted, setting aside tomorrow for the consideration of private pension bills and limiting the debate on each bill to ten minutes.

A bill was passed authorizing the Sierra Madre Construction company to construct a bridge across the Rio Grande at El Paso.

The bill to amend the patent laws was called up by Mr. Draper (rep.) of Massachusetts, who explained that it had been prepared by a committee appointed by the American Bar Association to urge a revision of the patent laws. None of the changes proposed by the bill, Mr. Draper said, were of a radical character, but they were needed to harmonize various statutes of the existing law and also to make them conform to certain court decisions. He explained in detail the proposed amendments. Among the more important were those making a foreign patent two years old unpatentable in this country, placing a general limitation of sixty years on patents, and empowering the commissioner of patents, if he has reason to believe that an applicant is not prosecuting his claims with sufficient vigor, to produce final proof within six months.

The bill was passed.

Another bill from the same committee was passed, providing for the protection of devices patented by letters patent.

Mr. Fairchild, in charge of the bill, said it was now in the power of an official who had secured a patent to deprive the United States of its use except upon his own terms.

The bill provides for a board of naval officers to determine the terms or rate of compensation for the use of the patent.

After a number of bills affecting the District of Columbia were passed.

Mr. McCall (rep.) of Massachusetts, chairman of the committee on elections, gave notice that on Wednesday he would call up the Yost-Tucker contested election case.

At 4:15 p. m. the house adjourned.

QUEEN'S SPEECH COMMENT.

London, Jan. 18.—In forecasting the portion of the queen's speech referring to the general arbitration treaty with the United States, the Daily News says:

"Some encouragement will be given to the powers who may decide to conclude similar treaties with the United States."

The Times, in its forecast, repeats the phrases referring to the treaty, and says:

"Its success must commend the principles to the emulation of the civilized world."

AN ARCH FIEND CONFESSES

SINGLE-HANDED AND ALONE, HE CAUSED THE AWFUL CAHABA WRECK.

SAM PALATKA ARRESTED IN GEORGIA

Talks Lightly of the Accident That Sent Twenty-Five Persons to Eternity.

He Wanted Money and Robbed the Dead.

New Orleans, Jan. 18.—Sam Palatka, cross-eyed, a fiend in expression, revolting in countenance, confesses to having perpetrated the great Cahaba river bridge disaster, which occurred three weeks ago in Alabama. Stolidly and with immovable lines of criminal harshness on his face, he admits that single-handed he sent twenty-five persons to a horrible death and injured and maimed a score more. There was no romantic reason back of the work of this craven coward, a man who dared discovery, which in Alabama meant certain death, to drive a train to destruction in order to obtain a few dollars.

The appalling accident caused by the removal of a rail occurred early Sunday morning three weeks ago near Birmingham, on the Mineral branch of the Louisville and Nashville.

Wisrodt Bros., who have been doing a general hardware business on Market street, filed a chattel mortgage tonight, naming James R. Cheek as trustee, for the benefit of their creditors. The liabilities are placed at \$2603, divided into class A and class B. The amount of indebtedness due the creditors in class A is \$12,515, which is to be paid in full.

The amount in class B is \$938, which is to be paid pro rata.

assume control of the boys' department once more. Mrs. Sadie Buckner will have charge temporarily until such time as Matron Brown takes up her work again.

CATARRH PURIFYING MOVE.

Jefferson City, Mo., Jan. 18.—The legislature today appointed a committee of seven to investigate St. Louis and Kansas City police affairs.

CATARRH CAN NOT BE CURED.

With local applications, as they can not reach the seat of the disease, Catarrh is a blood or constitutional disease, and in order to cure it you must take internal remedies. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces. Hall's Catarrh Cure is not a quack medicine. It was prescribed by one of the best physicians in this country for years, and is a regular prescription. It is composed of the best tonics known, combined with the best blood purifiers, acting directly on the mucous surfaces. The perfect combination of the two ingredients is what produces such wonderful results in curing catarrh. Send for testimonials, free to F. J. Cheyney & Co., proprietors, Toledo, O. Sold by druggists, price 75¢.

CHATTEL MORTGAGE.

Galveston, Tex., Jan. 18.—(Special)—Wisrodt Bros., who have been doing a general hardware business on Market street, filed a chattel mortgage tonight, naming James R. Cheek as trustee, for the benefit of their creditors. The liabilities are placed at \$2603, divided into class A and class B. The amount of indebtedness due the creditors in class A is \$12,515, which is to be paid in full. The amount in class B is \$938, which is to be paid pro rata.

Thousands of cases of catarrh have been cured by Elmer & Armend's "Prescription No. 2851." All sufferers should try a bottle of same. E. F. Schmidt, Houston, Tex., sole agent.

A CHILD BADLY BURNED.

Aurora, Tex., Jan. 18.—(Special)—A little 3-year-old daughter of Tom Rickman, a farmer living four or five miles southwest of this place, was seriously, if not fatally, burned this morning. Her mother stepped out for a few minutes and, on hearing the children screaming, ran in, meeting the little girl at the door, and threw her skirts around her and at the same time she tore the dress from the girl. Mrs. Rickman was painfully burned, but not seriously.

IN OLDEEN TIMES.

People overlooked the importance of permanent beneficial effects and were satisfied with transient action; but now that it is generally known that Syrup of Figs will permanently overcome habitual constipation, well-informed people will not buy other laxatives, which act for a time, but finally injure the system.

HOMESEEKERS' EXCURSIONS.

Chicago, Jan. 18.—The Illinois Central today gave notice that it had suspended the territory to which it will run home-seekers' excursions to points in the south. It is announced that it will not run the excursion to within a radius of thirty-six miles of Memphis.

ACCIDENTALLY SHOT.

Houston, Tex., Jan. 18.—(Special)—Henry Fuchs, 8 years old, was accidentally shot yesterday afternoon by his 11-year-old brother, while the children were playing with an old pistol. The child is still living, but there are little hopes of recovery.

STORE AND STOCK BURNED.

Jewett, Tex., Jan. 18.—(Special)—The store and stock of merchandise belonging to G. C. Baker at Raymond, in this county, was destroyed by fire last night. The loss was considerable. It is thought to have been set afire by an incendiary.

HALSTEAD VISITS HANNA.

Cleveland, Jan. 18.—Murat Halstead of New York was a visitor at the office of Mr. Hanna today and had a conference with the chairman. At the close Mr. Halstead said that he was not an office seeker, either for himself or his friends. He was

THE DAY AT THE CAPITAL OF TEXAS.

Caucusing Among Friends of the Wayland Fee Bill or Bailey Substitute.

WILLING TO KILL THE REDISTRICTING BILL.

There Is Also Talk of a Combine to Get the Drew Occupation Tax Bill Through the House--The Governor Is Not Pleased With the Course of Events.

Austin, Texas, April 20.—The house today advanced a couple of steps farther with the appropriation bill, passing the section relating to the agricultural department after cutting out one of its clerks and taking a slice of the salary of another. The section applying to the university passed without mutilation, although several assaults were made thereon.

It was expected that an attempt would be made to resume consideration of the Wayland fee bill, with pending substitute by Bailey, this afternoon, but for some reason no allusion was made thereto. Caucusing has been active on both sides of the question for several days, the opponents of the Wayland bill having agreed among themselves to work for recomittal, in which they are aided and abetted by such as are against the passage of any measure changing existing conditions, the hope of the latter being that recomittal means death to any kind of fee legislation, owing to the age of the session.

On the other hand, the supporters of the Wayland bill have determined to push for it all it is worth the Bailey substitute, which includes a regulation of the emoluments of office employment by sheriffs, and in case of failure in this, rush the Wayland bill as it stands. To accomplish their purpose, they have concluded to trade with the opponents of the redistricting bill, if necessary, and help them in a certain measure to kill it, in exchange for votes for the Bailey substitute or the Wayland bill.

Talking about combines: the announced intention of certain members to introduce a bill to increase the occupation taxes of brewers, although the committee on revenue and taxation declined to do so, has brought to light the fact that the friends of the Drew occupation tax bill have agreed to let the breweries alone if their friends in the house will let said bill go through as far as they are concerned. Mr. Drew himself stated in The Post correspondent this evening that he wanted his bill to go through without amendment and that he had agreed to oppose the taking of a brewery tax on it if the beer-champions would not make the fight on certain sections of the bill which they had been threatening.

Mr. Childs is credited with having expressed the opinion that as soon as the appropriation bill is disposed of by the legislature will adjourn to be reconvened in extra session to pass certain specific measures to be policed out by the governor. Maybe he knows and maybe he does not, but it is a fact that his excellency is not overly pleased with the way things are going and, further, it may be said that the appropriation bill as it stands is full of promises of future difficulties in general revenue. In his sight, if the Wayland bill passes as amended by the house, and unless some plan is adopted for reducing the expense of the courts.

The fellow servant bill may come up again Thursday.

IN COMMITTEE.

HOUSE

Austin, Texas, April 20.—House judiciary committee reported favorably on the following this evening: Standard bill providing that where counties have concurrent jurisdiction over offenses committed in the first county obtaining jurisdiction by indictment, no indictment shall remain for trial in the second county, and that the trial of the indictment be held in the county where the offense was committed.

After voting the above, they proceeded to discuss the State penitentiaries and after making a thorough inspection of the several farms located at Rock sprang the subject, declaring that the Presler bill was the most dangerous piece of legislation up to this point, finding in the management of the farms nothing to condemn in the management thereof.

This recommended that the State extend the railroad owned by the State from Rock

to Palestine as soon as possible, and that the railroad be owned by the State, from Palestine to Dallas, and, moreover, that

where a man commits a felony and is sentenced to work in the same as any other county convict, his general law providing for protection of the State, Bailey and the bill amending differences in law between the State and counties, and by Binder Maxwell and James of Grayson in defense, debating, and reciting, mostly thereof were killed.

House judiciary committee No. 3 reported favorably on the following: An amendment by Eliot's amending the State general bill authorizing the State general to purchase the Waco and Northwestern by Stafford, amending the statute relating to the powers and duties of commissioners of counties. By Lewis, amending the state corporations so as to require sufficient capital to have a capital stock of at least \$100,000, and to provide that the capital stock of a railroad corporation may be reduced by a majority vote of stockholders to not less than \$100,000.

By Turner, amending the legislation under certain conditions, of bonds to railroad companies in advance of payment of the work of construction in an amount to exceed 50 per cent of the value of their property and franchises.

Report on Penitentiaries.

Austin, Texas, April 20.—The committee appointed to visit the penitentiaries and the convict farms submitted its report today.

They visited farms upon which convicts are worked and found them in good shape and the convicts well fed, clothed and provided for, and reported: "We therefore

THE SENATE.

Austin, Texas, April 20.—To the senate this morning Mr. Rogers sent up two bills against the passage of the redistricting bill, one from the people of Palestine and the other from the voters of Anderson county.

Pending business—the Presler test bill, which had been delayed by yesterday's adjournment—was taken up.

Mr. Presler, in replying to the remarks by Mr. Baill, was assured the floor. He was especially anxious that the bill should be thoroughly conversed with the committee, as, in his opinion, this legislation would affect generalities to come. In view of this condition he receded his bill as a motion.

When Mr. Presler ended Saturday he was in full possession of the circuitality of the state, presented by Mr. Baill.

He read from the report of the superintendent of public instruction of Arkansas, of public instruction of Montana, West Virginia, Virginia, Washington, Idaho, Arizona, Delaware and Indiana, as having State uniformity of school books.

A telegram was read from Jefferson City, Mo., saying they had uniformity for five years, it was repealed and the present legislature re-enacted it. One name from South Carolina was adopted by a State board, and the system was established. Another from Phoenix, Ariz., was of the same import. Mr. Baill furnished information by wire to the superintendent Carlisle, the State uniformity was successful in its effect and operation, there was very little objection found to it.

He called upon the senator from Eliot to examine the "uniformity" of opinions, which was decided in favor of his proposal. He referred to the number of persons touching this question, of which he concluded there were against the State, the plain people, the people. These from the plain people were asking for the passage of a State uniformity bill, particularly from the people of Grant, and Collin counties were read endorsing the house bill by Evans of Grayson on the same subject, differing only on immaterial points, and one from the people of Cooke county, endorsing the Presler bill, both bearing his name.

Mr. Drew agreed with Mr. Oliver and Mr. Patterson declared that if it were left to the farmers of Texas the entire agricultural department would be wiped out. It had been created originally simply to keep the farmers in line politically, and they had found out that it was of no benefit to them.

Mr. Carter proposed the amendment and Messrs. Martin and Kimball supported it.

Mr. Burroughs couldn't see what good the department of agriculture had ever done and he was willing for it to be abolished entirely.

Mr. Tracy objected to being called a populist every time he favored retrenchment. Populists and republicans, for that matter, had a right to advocate economy.

Mr. Oliver offered an amendment to strike out the salary of \$1200 per year for an agricultural clerk. The statute providing for the gathering and tabulation of agricultural statistics having been passed, he could not see any necessity retaining the agricultural clerk.

Mr. Drew agreed with Mr. Oliver and Mr. Patterson declared that if it were left to the farmers of Texas the entire agricultural department would be wiped out.

He called upon the senator from Eliot to examine the "uniformity" of opinions, which was decided in favor of his proposal. He referred to the number of persons touching this question, of which he concluded there were against the State, the plain people, the people. These from the plain people were asking for the passage of a State uniformity bill, particularly from the people of Grant, and Collin counties were read endorsing the house bill by Evans of Grayson on the same subject, differing only on immaterial points, and one from the people of Cooke county, endorsing the Presler bill, both bearing his name.

Mr. Presler seemed to be loaded with documents and papers and next produced a number of letters addressed to Lieutenant Governor Jester, on behalf of L. Edwards, a Dallas republican, formerly of Eliot, Texas, which bore his thanks to the lieutenant governor for his thrust at the high price of books. Another from a trustee of the Hillborough schools, endorsing his course in attacking the school book trust. A letter to Mr. Presler from Grandbury gave the information that the average price per pupil expended the year for new books, which was given at 50 cents, was an error, that several of the books were not considered when the average was being arrived at by an agent of the American book company. Another letter was from the super-

intendent of the Terrell schools, in which he endorsed legislation to reduce the cost of text books, and advanced the argument of exemption of high school books. In this connection Mr. Presler said he did not favor including the high school books in the free schools to give a child ordinary learning in the common branches so it may be fitted to accept higher branches of education. But as the situation existed there was a burden upon the people if their children had to change schools, by the abandonment of the books then in use, which promoted the accumulation of a worthless and second hand library of school books.

The point raised by the senator from Eliot an allusion to tyranny and oppression by the selection of books by people not altogether friendly to the school, failing to rebound its commerce and revenue, was a gross injustice to the men who had all over this land selected books for the rising generations. As a rule, Mr. Presler said the child's political convictions, which guided him in subsequent years, were not formed while in the lower branches of studies, but as an advanced education was acquired the preception becomes more acute, new opinions are accepted and upon these the beliefs are based.

In closing, he asked the adoption of the Burns' amendment making the appropriation for current expenses \$22,500 per year, instead of \$25,000.

Mr. Kimball favored building up the university, as its benefits accrued to the chil-

mers, Robbins and Shropshire and Gar-

ris opposed the Burns' and Doyle amend-

ments, and they were tabled by a vote of 72 to 31.

An amendment by Maxwell, providing

that the yearly fee collected from stu-

dents in academic institutions should be

fixed at the sum of \$10, was adopted.

Mr. Doyle offered an amendment to

Burns' amendment making the appro-

priation for current expenses \$22,500 per

year, instead of \$25,000.

Mr. Kimball favored building up the uni-

versity, as its benefits accrued to the chil-

mers, Robbins and Shropshire and Gar-

ris opposed the Burns' and Doyle amend-

ments, and they were tabled by a vote of

72 to 31.

An amendment by Maxwell, providing

that the yearly fee collected from stu-

dents in academic institutions should be

fixed at the sum of \$10, was adopted.

Mr. Kimball favored building up the uni-

versity, as its benefits accrued to the chil-

mers, Robbins and Shropshire and Gar-

ris opposed the Burns' and Doyle amend-

ments, and they were tabled by a vote of

72 to 31.

An amendment by Maxwell, providing

that the yearly fee collected from stu-

dents in academic institutions should be

fixed at the sum of \$10, was adopted.

Mr. Kimball favored building up the uni-

versity, as its benefits accrued to the chil-

mers, Robbins and Shropshire and Gar-

ris opposed the Burns' and Doyle amend-

ments, and they were tabled by a vote of

72 to 31.

An amendment by Maxwell, providing

that the yearly fee collected from stu-

dents in academic institutions should be

fixed at the sum of \$10, was adopted.

Mr. Kimball favored building up the uni-

versity, as its benefits accrued to the chil-

mers, Robbins and Shropshire and Gar-

ris opposed the Burns' and Doyle amend-

ments, and they were tabled by a vote of

72 to 31.

An amendment by Maxwell, providing

that the yearly fee collected from stu-

dents in academic institutions should be

fixed at the sum of \$10, was adopted.

Mr. Kimball favored building up the uni-

versity, as its benefits accrued to the chil-

mers, Robbins and Shropshire and Gar-

ris opposed the Burns' and Doyle amend-

ments, and they were tabled by a vote of

72 to 31.

An amendment by Maxwell, providing

that the yearly fee collected from stu-

dents in academic institutions should be

fixed at the sum of \$10, was adopted.

Mr. Kimball favored building up the uni-

versity, as its benefits accrued to the chil-

mers, Robbins and Shropshire and Gar-

ris opposed the Burns' and Doyle amend-

ments, and they were tabled by a vote of

72 to 31.

An amendment by Maxwell, providing

that the yearly fee collected from stu-

dents in academic institutions should be

fixed at the sum of \$10, was adopted.

Mr. Kimball favored building up the uni-

versity, as its benefits accrued to the chil-

mers, Robbins and Shropshire and Gar-

ris opposed the Burns' and Doyle amend-

ments, and they were tabled by a vote of

72 to 31.

An amendment by Maxwell, providing

that the yearly fee collected from stu-

dents in academic institutions should be

fixed at the sum of \$10, was adopted.

Mr. Kimball favored building up the uni-

versity, as its benefits accrued to the chil-

mers, Robbins and Shropshire and Gar-

ris opposed the Burns' and Doyle amend-

ments, and they were tabled by a vote of

72 to 31.

An amendment by Maxwell, providing

that the yearly fee collected from stu-

dents in academic institutions should be

fixed at the sum of \$10, was adopted.

Mr. Kimball favored building up the uni-

versity, as its benefits accrued to the chil-

THE STATE CAPITAL.

Utilization Committee
Meet at Houston.

OF NEW CORPORATIONS.

Court Pronounces a New
Eating for the Chicken
Department Notes.

Texas, November 9.—Mr. H. B. Barmann of the Deep Water Utilization Committee, has written to Governor him to call attention to the convention called by him to Houston on October 5 last, for of devising ways and means for as properly represented at the Mississippi Exposition in 1888, has December 6 next, and will meet at the request of the Omaha

vention was once postponed by Barmann on account of the jelly, care and set for November 5, at Houston will hold its Fruit, Vegetable Festival on December nearly all the commercial at that time, the time for this is most appropriate and will, be well attended by the class who always take the lead in adding industrial interests abroad.

CHARTER.

wing charters were today filed

of the Henderson Merchants

Henderson, Rusk county;

purposes to buy and sell goods,

stock, \$20,000. Incorporators:

of Dallas, J. D. Crawford, of

L. A. Dreeben of Henderson,

Dept. of Mineola, Seymour Mey-

, Israel L. Dreeben of Hin-

Pratt Gold Mining and In-

Company of Dallas; formed for

of locating, claiming, owning

mines of all kinds. Capital

Incorporators: Wm. Doeschel,

Wright and J. E. Mittenthal,

a county.

Chair of the Rockport and Gulf

Company of Rockport; the

the company is the construction

of a general telephone system

the city of Rockport and

and into and operated through

the Aransas, San Patricio, Ke-

Nueces, and other counties; S. P.

D. P. Bruch, E. J. Stevens, D.

and M. P. Bruch, all of Aransas

stock, \$20,000.

Moore & Co. (Limited) of

Calleson parish, La., was

permitted to do business in Texas,

is that of lumber, with a

stock of \$100,000.

PREME COURT RULE.

The court today issued the fol-

lowing additional

practice of this court be ad-

epted from this date:

never in any case in which

has been granted, or in which

may hereafter be allowed, it shall

appear to the clerk of this court

duty of a plaintiff in his, his

attorney, that the defendant in

to attorney, the record and other

the notice of the suit, S. S. S.

residence is unknown, or in

not ascertainable to serve citation upon

an ordinary method provided by

shall be the duty of the clerk of

upon the plaintiff in error mak-

to cause notice of the grant

to be published once each

four successive weeks in some

published in the county in

was tried, or a notice of the

the court and may be served upon

in error and returned in the

by articles 1230, 1232 and

and Revised Statutes, except no

written notice of the same is

notified. Notice given in either of

of the same herein provided shall have

as service of citation as

rule 5; and the publication or

notice may be proved by the at-

any person deposited with the

filed among the papers in the

the case.

CHICKEN SHOW.

preparations are being made

and annual show of the Austin

and Pet Stock association, which

December 15 and close on the

the December 18. The first show

the association was held here last

and was a success, and the sec-

is expected to be even a greater

station has employed the services

T. Heimlich of Jacksonville, Ill.,

this gentleman being a recogni-

on poultry. Premiums will

in the percentage plan and the

will not be touched for any

use until all premiums are paid.

SECURED A LEASE.

W. H. Salge, proprietor of the

in this city, has obtained a new

five years on the hotel building

brought by him, and will at once be

beginning improvements. He will

new and commodious office and

the greater convenience

and the dining room and

improvements to be made will be

strictly up to date. Mr. Salge's

as a caterer is known all over

as high as that of any hotel

State.

DEPARTMENT NOTES.

olls of Brewster county were to-

at the comptroller's office.

the following valuations: \$1,616,

\$67,784.

Secretary of state's office has re-

order from Honolulu, Hawaii, for

the eighty-ninth Texas court re-

PERSONAL.

Boyd of Johnson county is

V. L. McGaughy of Hood county

is in the city on business with the pardon board.

Colonel T. M. Campbell of Palestine is in the city at the Hotel Saige.

General R. P. Smythe of Plainview, Texas, is visiting the capital.

Secretary of State Madden and wife have gone to their old home in Crockett, Houston county, for a ten days' visit.

A large delegation of the Baptist brethren, who have been in session at San Antonio, are today taking in the capital.

Lieutenant Governor Jester left today on the noon train for Abilene, where he goes to deliver a speech at the fair and round-up.

Mr. G. A. Taft of Houston, superintendent of the Wells-Fargo Express company, is in the city on business, stopping at the Hotel Saige.

TROOPS ORDERED OUT.

SENT TO EMORY TO PROTECT A WHITE MAN.

He Is Charged With Having Attempted a Criminal Assault on a Little Girl.

Emory, Texas, November 7.—This morning about 9 o'clock a fiend in human form made an assault with intent to rape on the person of the little 10-year-old daughter of the widow Cain, one mile west of town. The little girl is a granddaughter of Captain T. M. Cain, who has represented this county in the legislature. The little girl was not injured, as the attempted ravisher was frightened away from his hellish deed before he had accomplished his purpose. He was a white man.

The sheriff had securely locked up in the county jail before night a white man who was thought to be the guilty party. There is some talk of lynching, but the cooler heads are prevailing, and no trouble is feared. The grand jury meets on Monday, the 25th instant.

TROOPS ORDERED OUT.

Austin, Texas, November 9.—The sheriff of Raines county at Emory today communicated with the governor's office and said he had arrested a man charged with criminal assault, and that a mob had threatened to lynch him. Adjutant General Mabry promptly wired Captains Nichols of the Greenville Rifles to take his company on the first train to Emory, place himself under command of the sheriff and protect the prisoner at all hazards.

CONDITION OF CROPS.

The weather during the week was very

favorable for farming operations and much

farm work was done. Plowing has pro-

gressed well in some sections, while in

others this work has been retarded on ac-

count of the rainfall not being sufficient

to put the ground in a good state for cul-

tivation. Especially is this the case in places

over North and Central Texas.

Some cotton picking is being done, but the crop is still pickled over southern portions, except some remnants, and should warm weather continue there will be a little to pick later on in a few places, but the top crop is now considered a complete failure, except in a few sections. Cotton not picked is on bottom lands, as upland cotton is generally scattered. The light and killing frosts over North, Central and East Texas on November 2 and 3 killed the tender leaves of cotton in places on low-lands and where the cotton was not matured. Some late cotton may yet mature in a few places where not killed, provided there should be no freezing weather during the coming two weeks. Owing to the favorable weather for cotton picking the crop has been picked close, which increased the yield some, but the crop is still considerably below the average except in a few sections, where it is about the average.

Wheat sowing has progressed nicely and sowing is well advanced. Early sown wheat is coming up nicely and there is a good stand. The ground is generally in good condition for sowing, but more rain is needed in places where it has already been sown, a fair amount of what has already been sown, but with favorable weather for this work during the next few weeks there will be a large acreage of winter wheat sown.

Some winter oats have been sown and they are doing very well, the stand generally being good.

Rice harvesting generally completed, the crop is light and virtually a failure in places owing to lack of water for irrigation during the growing season. Sugar cane growers are saving their crop generally and the yield is fair, but good grade generally.

Vegetables along the coast are doing well and many are being marketed. The cool weather at the opening of the week checked the growth of vegetation generally, but the vegetable crop is good considering the prevailing weather conditions for the past month or so.

CORRESPONDENTS' REMARKS.

STOCK TRAIN WRECKED.

Two Trainmen Hurt and Many Killed.

Fort Worth, Texas, November 9.—A severe freight train wreck occurred on a bridge near Benbrook on the Texas and Pacific road, west of Fort Worth, at approximately 12 m. after noon. The bridge was being repaired and a heavy timber was carelessly left by the side of the rails. In some manner the timber struck a cattle car, turning five of the loaded cars into the ravine below. Many of the cattle were killed and a brakeman named David England was a brakeman named David England was buried beneath the wreck, but he miraculously escaped with only a badly mashed leg. Fireman Perkins was also badly injured by jumping from his engine. The loss of cattle is quite heavy.

Landed in Jail.

Corpus Christi, Texas, November 9.—Andres Treviño, a Mexican, was arrested here yesterday on a charge of theft of animals by Deputy Sheriff Biggs and landed in jail to await the action of the grand jury.

Domingo Creantes, charged with the outrage of his 9-year-old niece, was given an examining trial before Justice Dunn yesterday and bound over to the grand jury without bail.

The horse disease (epizootic) has reached Nueces county. "Parson" Clayton reports some horses at Juan Sacks' ranch are affected with the disease, but there is no signs of the disease around Corpus Christi.

Killed With a Billiard Cue.

Banning, Texas, November 9.—News reached here this evening of the killing of Jim Hutchinson by Ed Good at Robert Lee, Coker county, thirty-five miles west of here. Particulars are meager, but it appears from reports received that the fight came on Saturday evening and Hutchinson tried to stab Good with a knife and the latter struck him with a billiard cue, from the effects of which he died early this morning. Both parties once resided at this place and are well known and highly respected citizens. Doctor Harris and Watson represent the deceased.

Teepee City—A. B. Cooper.

There was a killing frost here on October 23. The ground is still too dry for fall plowing and a good rain is badly needed. Cotton crop about all picked. Corn and fall forage crops are gathered.

Jacksonville—W. A. Caveness: The wind and rain storm of October 30 and 31 injured cotton somewhat, but as the crop was nearly all picked, the damage was light. The frosts of November 2 and 3 did comparatively no harm to cotton, only tender leaves being affected and injured. Nearer home, cotton is pickled and injured.

Lubbock—W. H. Webber: Light frost on November 2 and 3, with freezing temperature on the former date.

Brighton—H. T. Williams: No rainfall

Brownwood—F. B. Greenwood: Cotton still coming in large quantities, and if it continues much longer we will be quit up to the average yield in this section.

Runge—Reiffert & Tips: No rainfall during the week.

Rancho Marcos—Miss Tonie Ford: Cotton all picked.

Lampasas—W. H. Webber: Light frost on November 2 and 3, with freezing temperature on the former date.

Brighton—H. T. Williams: No rainfall during the week.

Brownwood—F. B. Greenwood: Cotton still coming in large quantities, and if it continues much longer we will be quit up to the average yield in this section.

Runge—Reiffert & Tips: No rainfall during the week.

Rancho Marcos—Miss Tonie Ford: Cotton all picked.

Lampasas—W. H. Webber: Light frost on November 2 and 3, with freezing temperature on the former date.

Brighton—H. T. Williams: No rainfall during the week.

Brownwood—F. B. Greenwood: Cotton still coming in large quantities, and if it continues much longer we will be quit up to the average yield in this section.

Runge—Reiffert &

